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Why didn't you have
TONSILINE
where you could use it the
moment you first felt the
SORE THROAT
Cures promptly and effectually. A simple, efficient
remedy for any mouth and
throat disorder. Abolishes
Quinsy. Prevents Diphtheria and
contagion. Cures sore mouth,
hoarseness, croup. 25 and
50c. at your druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO., Canton, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BANKS.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Ohio, J. H. Hurst, President, H. L. Mc-
Lain, Cashier.

MEAT MARKET.
J. H. Hurst, Cashier in Foreign and
Domestic Produce, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.
J. H. Hurst, Manufacturers of Fresh
Meat, Poultry, Fish, etc., Main street.
J. H. Hurst, Manufacturers of Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc., Main street.

MASSILLON JEWELRY MILL, Jos. Corn-
man, Jeweler, manufacturers of a
complete line of Merchant Bar and Black-
smith work.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
bottles, etc., Main street.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron work.

JEWELERS.
J. H. Hurst, East Side Jewelry Store
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc., No. 6 South Main street.

M'KINLEY WON.

Majority In Electoral College
Larger Than Before.

NEW YORK'S BIG PLURALITY

Maryland and West Virginia Also Car-
ried by Republicans.

BRYAN'S HOME STATE IN DOUBT.

Kansas Gave Her Vote to the Repub-
lican Candidates—Quay Won a Victory
Over His Opponents in Pennsylvania.
Ohio Went for the President—Chair-
man Dick's Claims It by Over 85,000.

Omaha, Nov. 7.—Late returns have
cut down McKinley's vote and the state
is in doubt. McKinley carried
Bryan's precinct.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Henry C. Payne
has received the following message
from the assistant secretary of war,
Meiklejohn, at his home in Fulerton,
Neb.: "The Democrats concede Ne-
braska to McKinley by 7,000."

New York, Nov. 7.—The election of
McKinley and Roosevelt is assured.
Returns from nearly two-thirds of the
election districts of Greater New York



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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

indicates beyond question that Bryan
and Stevenson could not expect more
than 25,000 or 30,000 plurality in this
Democratic stronghold, and unless
there was a landslide in the outside
counties beyond all reasonable expec-
tation the pivotal state of New York
had declared in unmistakable terms,
although by a greatly reduced major-
ity, for the Republican candidates.
Later returns only served to confirm
this judgment.

The returns from Illinois betrayed a
like condition. The Republican plu-
rality of 1896 was greatly reduced,
but it was still far too large to be
overcome.

On the other hand, the returns from
Indiana, Michigan, the two Dakotas,
Utah and Wyoming, as well as Ne-
braska, seemed to indicate strong Re-
publican gains over 1896. Delaware,
Maryland and West Virginia have
given decisive Republican pluralities.

The count in several of the far west-
ern states was naturally so delayed
as to give little indication of the out-
come there, but they had ceased to
have a determining effect and the
Democratic leaders gave up the con-
test, and it was announced that Mr.
Bryan had gone to bed and was sound
asleep.

The whole story was easily and
briefly told. The Republican ticket
would have a larger electoral vote than
four years ago, but in the larger states
of the east and middle west the plu-
ralities had been greatly reduced.
Massachusetts had fallen from 174-
000 to 50,000; New York from 268,000
to 150,000; and Illinois from 142,000
to 100,000 or less.

The roll call of the states was ap-
parently as follows:

	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	11	1
Arkansas	8	1
California	9	1
Colorado	4	1
Connecticut	6	1
Delaware	3	1
Florida	4	1
Georgia	13	1
Illinois	24	1
Indiana	15	1
Iowa	13	1
Kansas	10	1
Louisiana	8	1
Maine	6	1
Maryland	15	1
Massachusetts	14	1
Michigan	14	1
Minnesota	9	1
Mississippi	17	1
Missouri	3	1
Montana	4	1
New Hampshire	4	1
New Jersey	10	1
New York	36	1
North Dakota	3	1
North Carolina	11	1
Ohio	23	1
Pennsylvania	32	1
Rhode Island	4	1
South Carolina	9	1
Tennessee	12	1
Texas	15	1
Tiñah	3	1
Virginia	12	1
Vermont	4	1
West Virginia	4	1
Wisconsin	12	1
Wyoming	3	1
Oregon	4	1
Washington	4	1
Nevada	8	1

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Representatives Elected to House, Ac-
cording to Returns Received at
a Late Hour.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Following are the
members of congress as near as could
be estimated at a late hour:

ALABAMA.	MISSISSIPPI.	NEW YORK.
First—George W. Taylor, D.	First—James A. Tawney, R.	First—Frederick Stitzgerald, D.
Second—A. A. Wiley, D.	Second—James T. McHenry, R.	Second—John J. Fitzgerald, D.
Third—Henry D. Clayton, D.	Third—Joel P. Heatwole, R.	Third—Henry B. Bristol, R.
Fourth—L. J. Reynolds, R.	Fourth—Frederick C. Stevens, R.	Fourth—H. W. Hanbury, R.
Fifth—Sidney J. Bowie, D.	Fifth—Loren Fletcher, R.	Fifth—Frank E. Weston, D.
Sixth—C. W. Thompson, D.	Sixth—Julius Kahn, R.	Sixth—George H. Lindsey, D.
Seventh—John H. Baughman, D.	Seventh—Eugene F. Lund, R.	Seventh—Nicholas Muller, D.
Eighth—John L. Burnett, D.	Eighth—James McLachlan, R.	Eighth—Thomas J. Crenner, D.
Ninth—William McWhorter, D.	Ninth—James C. Needham, R.	Ninth—Henry M. Goldfogel, D.
Tenth—Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Tenth—Charles D. Sheldon, R.	Tenth—Amos J. Cummings, D.
ARKANSAS.	MINNESOTA.	FLORIDA.
First—Philip D. McCallum, D.	First—James A. Tawney, R.	First—Stephen M. Sparkman, D.
Second—John S. Little, D.	Second—James T. McHenry, R.	Second—Robert W. Davis, D.
Third—Thomas C. McLean, D.	Third—Joel P. Heatwole, R.	Third—Robert W. Davis, D.
Fourth—Charles C. Reid, D.	Fourth—Frederick C. Stevens, R.	Fourth—Stephen M. Sparkman, D.
Fifth—Hugh A. Dismore, D.	Fifth—Loren Fletcher, R.	Fourth—Stephen M. Sparkman, D.
Sixth—Stephen Brundage, D.	Sixth—Julius Kahn, R.	Fourth—Stephen M. Sparkman, D.
CALIFORNIA.	CONNECTICUT.	GEORGIA.
First—F. L. Combe, R.	First—E. Stevens Henry, R.	First—Rufus L. Lester, D.
Second—J. D. Sprunt, R.	Second—Stephen Henry, R.	Second—James W. Rogers, D.
Third—Victor H. Metcalf, R.	Third—Stephen Henry, R.	Third—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Fourth—Paul H. DeLoach, D.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Fifth—George E. Foss, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Sixth—Albert J. Hopkins, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Seventh—Robert R. Hill, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Eighth—George W. Prince, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Ninth—Walter Reeves, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Tenth—Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Eleventh—C. M. Briggs, D.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Twelfth—Yvesian Warner, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Thirteenth—Joseph V. Graft, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Fourteenth—Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Fifteenth—Thomas Worthington, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Sixteenth—John F. Caldwell, D.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Seventeenth—Thomas M. Jett, D.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Eighteenth—Joseph B. Crowley, D.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Nineteenth—James R. Williams, D.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Twentieth—William A. Rodden, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Twenty-first—George W. Smith, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
Twenty-second—George W. Smith, R.	Fourth—Stephen Henry, R.	Fourth—Edwin B. Lewis, D.
INDIANA.	DELAWARE.	IDAHO.
First—James A. Hennenway, R.	At Large—L. H. Ball, R.	At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Second—Robert W. Miers, D.	At Large—Short Term, W. O. Hoffecker, R.	At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Third—William T. Zenger, D.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Fourth—Francis M. Grubb, D.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Fifth—E. S. Holliday, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Sixth—James R. Watson, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Seventh—Jesse Overstreet, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Eighth—George W. Cromer, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Ninth—Charles R. Landis, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Tenth—Ed. D. Crumacker, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Eleventh—George W. Steele, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Twelfth—Robert B. Hanna, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
Thirteenth—Abraham L. Erick, R.		At Large—TO. L. Glenn, S. P.
IOWA.	MAINE.	MAINE (ELECTED IN SEPTEMBER).
First—Thomas Hedge, R.	First—Charles F. Scott, R.	First—Amos L. Allen, R.
Second—J. N. W. Randle, R.	Second—Charles F. Scott, R.	Second—Charles E. Littlefield, R.
Third—David B. Henderson, R.	Third—Charles F. Scott, R.	Third—Edwin C. Burleigh, R.
Fourth—Gilbert N. Bangen, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	Fourth—Charles A. Boutelle, R.
Fifth—Robert G. Conner, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Sixth—Daniel Kerr, D.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Seventh—John F. Lacey, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Eighth—John A. T. Hall, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Ninth—William P. Hays, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Tenth—Walter L. Smith, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Eleventh—James P. Conner, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
Twelfth—Lot Thomas, R.	Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	
KANSAS.	LOUISIANA.	MARYLAND.
At Large—Charles F. Scott, R.	First—Adolph Meyer, D.	First—William M. Jackson, R.
First—Charles F. Scott, R.	Second—Robert C. Davey, D.	Second—Lottout, R.
Second—Charles F. Scott, R.	Third—Robert F. Broussard, D.	Third—Frank C. Wachter, R.
Third—Charles F. Scott, R.	Fourth—Phanor Broussard, D.	Fourth—Charles R. Schirmer, R.
Fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.	Fifth—Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	
Fifth—Charles F. Scott, R.	Sixth—Samuel M. Robertson, D.	
Sixth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Seventh—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Eighth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Ninth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Tenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Eleventh—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twelfth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Fourteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Fifteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Sixteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Seventeenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Eighteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Nineteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twentieth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-first—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-second—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-third—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-fifth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-sixth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-seventh—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-eighth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Twenty-ninth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirtieth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-first—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-second—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-third—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-fifth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-sixth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-seventh—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-eighth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Thirty-ninth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Fortieth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-first—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-second—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-third—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-fourth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-fifth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-sixth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-seventh—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-eighth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Forty-ninth—Charles F. Scott, R.		
Fiftieth—Charles F. Scott, R.		



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

VICTORY FOR QUAY.

He Defeated His Opponents In
Pennsylvania.

STATE CARRIED BY 200,000.

The Republican Candidate For President
Had a Big Plurality—Republicans Al-
made a Substantial Gain in Congres-
sion—State Senate in Doubt.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Estimates
from one-half of the counties in Penn-
sylvania indicate a plurality for Mc-
Kinley of over 200,000. In this city
the fusion of the Democrats with the
Municipal League cut down the Re-
publican county majority, but J.
Hampton Moore, for city treasurer,
and Jacob Singer, for register of wills,
are elected by more than 50,000 plu-
rality. In Montgomery and Chester
counties, where the fusionists made
a strong fight to elect nine anti-Quay
members of the legislature, they suf-
fered a severe setback, the regular
Republicans winning by large major-
ities.

Pennsylvania's delegation in the next
congress will be not less than 24 Re-
publicans to 6 Democrats, as against
20 Republicans and 10 Democrats in
the present congress.

M. S. Quay's friends are claiming
they will have a majority on joint bal-
lot favorable to his re-election to the
United States senate, and the returns
would appear to bear out this claim.

The control of the state senate as be-
tween Quay and anti-Quay is in doubt,
with chances favoring the Quayites,
though the complete returns may give
the organization of that body to the
opponents of Mr. Quay.

BRYAN TOOK IT EASILY.

Went to Sleep Early in the Evening,
After Seeing Some of
the Returns.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—Mr. Bryan
received election returns at his resi-
dence in this city. His house was
fairly overrun with newspaper men
and telegraph operators. Not only
was the first floor of the house largely
given up to them, but two of the rooms
in the second story also. Four tele-
graph wires were run in the house.
Mr. Bryan had with him his brother,
Charles Bryan, his former law part-
ner, ex-State Senator Talbot, Commis-
sioner Dahlman and Attorney
Schmidt.

Mrs. Bryan had as companions a
cousin, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Dahl-
man.

Mr. Bryan took his dinner at a lit-
tle after 6 o'clock, and, after partak-
ing of the meal, spent a few minutes
in conversation with the newspaper
men, referring to the bulletins receiv-
ed, and asking some questions about
different sections, but without ventur-
ing an opinion upon the figures. The
first bulletin was the one announcing
that Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had given
McKinley a majority of 1,337 and this
was quickly followed by another bul-
letin to the effect that Elmira had
gone in Mr. Bryan's favor to the ex-
tent of 1,722 majority.

About 8 o'clock, when the newspa-
per men congregated at Mr. Bryan's
house sought to secure a statement
from him, they were told that he had
just gone to sleep and could not be
disturbed. When he retired to his
own room he glanced over the re-
turns with apparent interest, and then
expressing a desire to make up some
of the rest he had lost in the past
few weeks, lay down and was asleep
in less than five minutes. He slept
an hour in the afternoon, after which
he went for a horseback ride to his
farm. He did not, however, feel fully
rejuvenated, and, therefore, sought
additional rest, thus manifesting prob-
ably less concern than hundreds of
thousands of his followers.

JONES DIDN'T GIVE UP.

Said He Would Wait Until Today to
Make a Statement.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—About midnight
Senator Jones arose from the large
easy chair at his desk, stretched his
arms over his head and said:
"Well, I am going to follow the ex-
ample of Mr. Bryan, who told me a
few minutes ago over the long distance
phone that he was going to bed and
get a good sleep."

Five minutes later the senator was
in his room. Pressed for a statement
either conceding or claiming the elec-
tion, he replied:
"When I come down in the morn-
ing and learn the result in Indiana,
Ohio, Maryland, California and West
Virginia, I can tell you what I think
about it."

"Do you mean you concede New
York to the Republicans?"
"Well, replied the senator, "the Re-
publicans claim New York, and it looks
like they have it, but I am not going
to concede anything tonight."

After the senator's departure, ex-
Governor Hoge remained for some time
at headquarters, reading bulletins to a
few who still clustered about the
chairman's desk, but before 1 o'clock
they, too, went away and shortly af-
terwards the rooms were locked up
and deserted for the night.

DENVER ELECTION RIOT.

Clash of Authorities In Colorado Ends In
Loss of Life—Trouble Outgrowth
of Factional Bitterness.

Denver, Col., Nov. 7.—Two men dead
and four wounded, one of whom will
probably die, were the result of a
clash which occurred between mem-
bers of the police force and a posse
of deputy sheriffs at a polling place
at Twenty-second and Larimer street
in the downtown district.

The dead:
Charles Allen, colored, special de-
puty sheriff.
Stewart Harvey, white, special po-
liceman.

The injured:
Charles P. Carpenter, policeman,
shot in the leg and arm; dangerously
hurt.
Hampton Jackson, colored, special
deputy sheriff, skull fractured and arm
broken; may die.

Charles Green, special policeman,
shot in the back; seriously hurt.
Richard Hardman, colored, deputy
sheriff, shot in the left arm.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sixteenth—C. A. Pingsley.
 Seventeenth—Arthur S. Tompkins, R.
 Eighteenth—John H. Ketchum, R.
 Nineteenth—William H. Draper, R.
 Twentieth—George N. Southwick, R.
 Twenty-first—John K. Stewart, R.
 Twenty-second—Lincoln N. Littanier, R.
 Twenty-third—Louis W. Emerson, R.
 Twenty-fourth—Albert D. Shaw, R.
 Twenty-fifth—James S. Sherman, R.
 Twenty-sixth—George W. Bay, R.
 Twenty-seventh—Michael E. Driscoll, R.
 Twenty-eighth—Seron E. Payne, R.
 Twenty-ninth—Charles W. Gillet, R.
 Thirtieth—James W. Wadsworth, R.
 Thirty-first—James B. Perkins, R.
 Thirty-second—William H. Ryan, D.
 Thirty-third—D. A. S. Alexander, R.
 Thirty-fourth—Edward B. Vreeland, R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

First—John H. Small, D.
 Second—Clad Kitchin, D.
 Third—Charles C. Thomas, D.
 Fourth—E. W. Lou, D.
 Fifth—William B. Kitchin, D.
 Sixth—John D. Bellamy, D.
 Seventh—Theodore F. Kuntz, D.
 Eighth—J. C. Buxton, D.
 Ninth—William T. Crawford, D.

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large—Thomas F. Marshall, R.

OHIO.

First—William R. Shattree, R.
 Second—Jacob H. Bromwell, R.
 Third—U. F. Buckley, D.
 Fourth—Robert B. Gordon, D.
 Fifth—F. L. Day, R.
 Sixth—C. C. Hildebrand, R.
 Seventh—Thomas H. Kyle, R.
 Eighth—William R. Warnock, R.
 Ninth—James H. Southard, R.
 Tenth—Stephen Morgan, R.
 Eleventh—Charles H. Grosvenor, R.
 Twelfth—John J. Lentz, D.

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
2 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 67.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
SALE AT BARNES & JACKSON, BARN-
MORRIS, CIGAR STAND (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Harkins' News stand in
North Mill street.



THURSDAY NOVEMBER 8 1900

The work of the Methodists of the West Side in erecting and dedicating an attractive new church deserved the warmest congratulations. It is seldom that a new church organization is so promptly put upon its feet. The dedication services on Sunday were interesting in the highest degree, and the Rev. Mr. Mahon must certainly feel encouraged by the enthusiasm which his efforts have aroused.

The unexpected retirement of Judge Taylor from the bench elicits from the bar and all those familiar with his career expressions of warm appreciation of his faithful service. A just judge and a scholarly lawyer, he maintained the best traditions of the bench. Mr. Ambler will doubtless be elected to fill the long term and ought to be and probably will be named by Governor Nash to serve during the interim.

The majority of the people of this country turn with thankfulness towards President McKinley today. They congratulate themselves more than they can congratulate him, upon their happy escape from a serious danger. Under his wise and high-minded administration they have enjoyed many blessings, and they now rejoice to know that the true, strong hand that has guided the ship of state, will remain on the helm for four years more.

No President in recent times has won a greater personal triumph than William McKinley, for no President since Washington has been called upon to meet so many new problems single-handed, and lay down principles round about which clustered the main interest in the campaign following. Broadly speaking, the issue this fall was wrapped up in the name of William McKinley, and while the victory has been complete enough to satisfy the soul of every Republican partisan, it has also been personal in a very large degree.

According to the law of probability the entire Republican county ticket has been elected, and THE INDEPENDENT takes off its hat to Messrs. Daugherty, Hill, Hardgrove and Schuffell. The success of local tickets enables the party from time to time to reward those who have served faithfully in the campaign involving real public issues. Thus the organization is encouraged and strengthened and great results obtained when needed. It is often fashionable to discuss partisanship in local elections, but in Stark county it is usual for the entire ticket to stand or fall together. THE INDEPENDENT believes in the righteousness of partisanship. It believes that things are accomplished in this country through parties and that practical good citizenship involves first class fighting when the primaries and caucuses are being held and then strict allegiance to party at the general election. In this particular case the Republicans elected are worthy of all confidence, and congratulations are, therefore, not displaced whether bestowed in a personal or political spirit.

FOUR YEARS MORE.

The returns from the doubtful states, if there were any really doubtful states this year, seem to point to the re-election of President McKinley so overwhelmingly that it is inconceivable that later returns can affect the situation. The result is what every expert in political affairs expected, and what every intelligent citizen, not shaken in his conviction by false issues, aided in bringing about. The country is in the midst of such remarkable prosperity that we scarcely have the right to expect more than a continuance of these same conditions. Nevertheless there is great work for the Republican party again in power to perform.

The tariff issue and the money issue have doubtless been eliminated from the field of national politics for many years to come. The first and greatest problem of the future is the right settlement of the immigration question. Against the propositions which will be presented on this head will be the solid influence of citizens of foreign birth of various nationalities, and it will require all the unselfish devotion to duty of which our congressmen are capable to so regulate the incoming human tide as to keep out, not only the Chinese, but the hordes from Syria, Hungary, Russia and other distant lands, composed of units foreign to us from every point

of view and already responsible for the most serious labor troubles of recent years.

In constructive legislation the first matter of importance is a set of revised laws for our merchant marine; and second to it the laws essential for the building of an isthmian canal.

The Republican party is mainly responsible for such civil service regulations as we now possess and will be called upon to apply the same rules to our outlying possessions. In the four years now to come a great forward stride should be taken in the direction of eliminating politics from every branch of the civil service.

Our island territories have to be pacified and organized. Constitutions must be laid down under which those faraway people may grow in grace and civilization.

The Republican party believes in the faith of the founders that the best government is the simplest government and will not hamper business by the adoption of laws tending to chain our commercial operations. The rights of capital as well as labor will be maintained, while at the same time a constitutional route will be found for preventing oppressive combinations from artificially obstructing natural competition.

The party is committed to the organization of a department of commerce, the extension of the rural free delivery service, a reduction of the war tax, and the ultimate admission to statehood of the three territories on American soil.

There is enough in the foregoing to occupy the minds of American statesmen for a number of years to come.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Mr. Bryan and his Democratic organs have been playing with gunpowder for about four years, and it is about time for them to follow a safer occupation. The candidate has gone through the country like a fire brand warning the poor against the rich, the borrower against the lender, the workman against his employer, until a stranger might really believe the republic to be half slave, half free. No new principle has been enunciated and no germinal truth laid down from which any hopeful or helpful legislation could possibly be evolved. We have been listening to the gospel of gloom in a period of peace and unparalleled prosperity, and the choice of the country is being calmly determined today by a system which, as Judge Day aptly remarked Monday night, requires the President of the United States to go into the polling booth and to cast the ballot which will have no more weight than that of the most obscure citizen of the country.

There is no other country like this under the shining canopy, and it is the gospel truth that a Democratic organ in this country uttered Monday when it said that while coercive methods might induce men to march in parades against their own judgment, they could not be followed into the voting booths and compelled to vote against their private opinion. The verdict of today, whatever it may be, will be that of the people of the United States, and when it is proclaimed it will be a very good thing for every one of us to get away from the teachings of the false prophets and work together upon the theory that however much we may disagree, there is no one class in this country trying to tyrannize over any other class.

If accumulated wealth in this country causes anything it should be inspiration to those who seek it. Vast inherited fortunes continue to be rare in this country in spite of some exceptional cases that come naturally to mind when wealth is considered. The true method of getting at the bottom of things is to study a community with which one is perfectly familiar, for as a rule the life of one community is duplicated in every other community. In Massillon, for example, we can all recall dozens of cases of wealth made in one generation and lost by the succeeding generation. With very few exceptions the names that were familiar in the local business world fifty years ago are unknown today, and the property those men controlled has been divided until it is no longer recognizable. On the other hand, we can any of us name an equal number of men who have come up from the ranks within the past twenty years, and, aided only by their industry and their intelligence, have accumulated large fortunes in legitimate business enterprises of every description.

To strike at these men by legislation, to set them apart as a class and make them objects of contumely would be to close the avenues to the present rising generation, these sons of ours, who, if left to work out their own destiny and moved to emulation by the evidences of success about them, may be expected in their turn to take up large responsibilities and to become employers and capitalists. The men who are successful in Massillon today have learned in the school of experience all the difficulties that hedge about those now working in the ranks, and it is an absurdity carrying its own refutation to believe that these men have any desire to erect a barrier against the generations yet to come.

DALTON.

For president—McKinley, 176; Bryan, 216. Bryan's majority in 1896 was 109; this year it is only 40.

Read the "want" columns daily.

THE CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Large Majorities for Republican Candidates.

McKINLEY'S PLURALITY 502.

Democratic Prophets Who Said Republican Pluralities Would be Greatly Reduced in City and Township Have Heard of the Land Slide.

CITY OF MASSILLON AND PERRY TOWNSHIP.	Ward One—A.	Ward One—B.	Ward Two—A.	Ward Two—B.	Ward Three—A.	Ward Three—B.	Ward Three—C.	Ward Four.	Massillon Precinct.	Richville Precinct.	Totals.	Pluralities.
For President.												
William McKinley, R.....	339	228	247	265	188	203	106	173	232	63	2044	502
William J. Bryan, D.....	145	134	133	150	160	163	92	206	217	82	1542	
Seth H. Ellis, U. R.....	8	7	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	23	
John G. Wooley, P.....	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	
John F. Malloney, S. L.....	2	4	2	6	1	8	6	4	4	4	38	
Wharton Barker, P. F.....	2	4	2	6	1	8	6	4	4	4	38	
Eugene V. Debs, S. D.....	2	4	2	6	1	8	6	4	4	4	38	
For Vice-President.												
Theodore Roosevelt, R.....	339	228	247	265	188	203	106	173	232	63	2044	502
Adlai Stevenson, D.....	145	134	133	150	160	163	92	206	217	82	1542	
S. T. Nicholson, U. R.....	8	7	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	23	
Henry B. Metcalf, P.....	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Valentine Rummel, S. L.....	2	4	2	6	1	8	6	4	4	4	38	
Ignatius Donnelly, P. F.....	2	4	2	6	1	8	6	4	4	4	38	
Job Harriman, S. D.....	2	4	2	6	1	8	6	4	4	4	38	
For Secretary of State.												
Lewis C. Laylin, R.....	339	228	247	265	188	203	106	173	232	63	2044	488
Henry H. McFadden, D.....	145	134	133	150	160	163	92	206	217	82	1542	
Judge Supreme Court.												
John A. Shauk, R.....	338	228	249	265	185	197	105	171	232	63	2038	485
Allen Smalley, D.....	146	135	132	151	164	163	91	207	217	82	1548	
Board Public Works.												
Charles A. Goddard, R.....	338	228	249	265	184	197	105	171	232	63	2032	486
Peter W. Brown, D.....	146	135	132	150	163	163	91	207	217	82	1546	
Com. Common Schools.												
Lewis W. Bonebrake, R.....	339	228	249	265	187	197	105	171	232	63	2036	489
Joshua D. Simkins, D.....	145	135	132	150	164	163	91	208	217	82	1547	
Dairy and Food Com.												
Joseph E. Bonebrake, R.....	336	227	249	265	183	197	105	169	232	62	2025	474
Ballard B. Yates, D.....	148	136	132	150	162	163	91	209	217	83	1551	
State B'd Equalization.												
Wm. B. Crawford, R.....	340	228	250	265	186	197	104	172	232	63	2037	488
Hugh Bleakley, D.....	146	135	131	150	166	163	92	207	217	82	1549	
Member Congress.												
Robert W. Taylor, R.....	318	218	238	265	171	199	102	160	233	62	1966	342
John H. Morris, D.....	166	146	242	150	178	168	94	231	216	88	1664	
Common Pleas Judge.												
Ralph S. Ambler, R.....	333	228	250	265	186	197	105	171	231	61	2027	466
Chas. Krichbaum, D.....	133	136	132	150	165	163	91	209	218	84	1561	
Recorder.												
Chas. A. Daugherty, R.....	335	229	248	265	184	199	105	171	234	62	2032	472
J. A. Bernower, D.....	150	135	134	155	165	161	91	270	216	83	1560	
Commissioner.												
Harry H. Hill, R.....	337	228	251	265	188	198	105	174	233	60	2039	487
Michael Miller, D.....	148	135	131	150	161	162	91	207	216	84	1552	
Infirmary Director.												
Wm. M. Hardgrove, R.....	339	229	250	265	187	197	105	172	233	63	2040	495
Henry Klemp, D.....	146	134	132	151	161	163	91	209	216	82	1545	
Coroner.												
Dr. H. M. Schuffell, R.....	339	228	250	265	186	197	105	173	232	63	2038	489
Erwin G. McCormick, D.....	147	135	132	152	163	163	91	207	217	82	1549	

A BIG GAIN IN CITY.

Township Precincts Also Fall Into Line.

THE PLURALITY IS 502.

The Gain in the City and Township Over 1896 is 380—Greet Enthusiasm is Manifested by the Crowds at the Hotel Conrad and the Mayor's Court Room, Where Returns Were Received.

The center of excitement in Massillon was at the corner of Mill and Main streets, at which point, on the west side of the Coleman building, election returns were displayed by means of a stereopticon, placed in an upstairs window of the Hotel Conrad. The arrangements for receiving the news were made by Landlord Arnold, of the hotel. An immense crowd filled the streets in this vicinity from the time the reports began to arrive until it became quite certain that McKinley was elected. Loud and continued cheering followed each bulletin, there being almost as many Democrats as Republicans in the crowd.

At the mayor's court room, the members of the Republican Club and their friends received the news. The announcement of McKinley's great gains in Massillon and Perry township was received with great enthusiasm. The returns were read by Postmaster Koons and J. M. Bayless.

Returns were also received at the headquarters of the Bryan and Stevenson Club. The crowd here grew gradually smaller after the first hour.

The election judges report that there were few scratched tickets in Massillon or the township, and few tickets were thrown out because of not being properly marked. In precinct A, second

ward, the judges were called upon to make a decision that interested the many persons about the polls. Captain W. W. Lewis, a canal boatman, presented himself. He said his home was on his barge. After considerable discussion and a consulting of the election laws he was allowed to vote, it being held that he had a right to cast his ballot in the precinct in which his boat was moored on election day.

McKinley's gain in Massillon and Perry township since 1896 is 380. He carries the township by 502. In 1896 his plurality was 122.

At 1 o'clock the enthusiasm of the crowd which still filled the streets ran to music and bonfires. Every man who could lift or drum was pressed into service, and matches were applied to hastily raised piles of boxes and rubbish in Mill, Canal and Tremont streets, between which points the drum corps moved. As the flames leaped higher and higher, so ran the ardor of the hundreds assembled about them, while the musicians, likewise infected, played and paraded with renewed energy. The excitement did not wane until the suggestion was made that the crowd take the 2:12 o'clock Pennsylvania railway train for Canton. Then followed a general movement toward the station.

The local Democracy received the news of the great victory quietly. It was only what many of them had expected. "To me," remarked Edward Creedon, "it shows that the people are in favor of an empire. They do not want a republic or president. They want a plutocracy and a king."

The last bulletin displayed in East Main street Tuesday night was "Judge Young does not concede the election of McKinley."

A NEW CORPORATION.

The Massillon Pigeon Run Company to Mine and Sell Coal.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—The Massillon Pigeon Run Coal Company, of Massillon, was incorporated today by Sheldon Parks, Leonard Parks, U. C. Hatch, I. M. Taggart and F. F. Taggart. The capital stock is \$30,000. They will mine and sell coal.

RESULT IN COUNTY.

McKinley Will Have a Plurality of 3,000.

COUNT NEARLY COMPLETE

Congressman Taylor Says His Plurality will Approximate Six Thousand—Present Address of Candidate Morris is Unknown—But Four or Five Precincts to Hear From.

CANTON, Nov. 7.—Returns have been received from all but four or five precincts in the county, and indicate that McKinley's majority will be nearly three thousand.

Canton city—McKinley 4,398, Bryan 3,405.

Alliance—McKinley 1,668, Bryan 818.

Canal Fulton—McKinley 327, Bryan 261.

North Lawrence—McKinley 293, Bryan 97.

Newman—McKinley 72, Bryan 50.

Beach City—McKinley 139, Bryan 88.

Millport precinct—McKinley 57, Bryan 141.

Elton—McKinley 34, Bryan 59.

Justus—McKinley 89, Bryan 71.

Wilmet—McKinley 115, Bryan 48.

East Greenville—McKinley 223, Bryan 82.

West Brookfield—McKinley 164, Bryan 245.

Stands precinct—McKinley 46, Bryan 72.

The total vote in the county, as indicated by latest returns, gives McKinley 12,294, Bryan 9,717.

The vote for congressman gives Taylor 11,843, Morris 9,902.

Taylor's Plurality.

At 11 o'clock this morning THE INDEPENDENT received the following message from Congressman R. W. Taylor: "My plurality in the district will approximate six thousand."

A message to John H. Morris, Democratic candidate for congress, inquiring for his figures, was undelivered, the Western Union Telegraph Company saying: "The person addressed cannot be located."

McKinley Congratulated.

CANTON, Nov. 7.—[By Associated Press]—The President received many congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country and from Americans abroad before leaving at 1:35 p. m. for Washington.

Warm Greeting at Alliance.

ALLIANCE, O., Nov. 7.—[By Associated Press]—The populace turned out in mass to greet President McKinley when he passed through town on his way East. Fire bells and shop whistles joined in the acclaim.

FOUR YEARS AGO.

Vote of Massillon and Perry Township in 1896.

The official vote of Massillon and Perry township in 1896 was as follows:

	McKinley	Bryan
Massillon Precinct.....	192	261
Richville Precinct.....	63	100
First Ward, A.....	314	155
First Ward, B.....	190	147
Second Ward, A.....	225	139
Second Ward, B.....	223	180
Third Ward, A.....	171	150
Third Ward, B.....	175	156
Third Ward, C.....	89	107
Fourth Ward.....	161	284
Total vote.....	1803	1679

Republican by 142,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[By Associated Press]—It now appears that the Republicans have the state by 142,000. The Democrats carry Greater New York by 27,500.

Maryland Republican.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—[By Associated Press]—Maryland gives 15,000 for McKinley and elects six Republican congressmen—the entire delegation.

Fifteen Thousand in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 7.—[By Associated Press]—Connecticut's plurality for McKinley is 28,415. The entire congressional delegation is Republican.

South Dakota in Line.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 7.—[By Associated Press]—South Dakota will probably give ten thousand plurality for McKinley.

The End of the World in 1914.

A famous scientist predicts that the world will come to an end in 1914, basing his calculations on the revelations of the Bible. If this is so, it is well for us to get what pleasure we can out of the few years that remain for us to live. One of the surest ways to enjoy life is the possession of good health, and a well regulated stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will enable anyone to obtain this. It is the greatest medicine for the cure of ills that arise from a bad stomach. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, fever and ague, malaria, rheumatism and insomnia. No other medicine can show a record equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine of the American people for over fifty years.

AIRSHIP THAT FLIES.

COUNT VON ZEPPELIN'S MACHINE
SAID TO BE A SUCCESS.

Has the Day of Aerial Navigation
Arrived?—New Airship a Monster
in Size—Built of Aluminum and
Combining Lightness and Strength.

If Count von Zeppelin, the German
inventor of the latest airship, really
has done all that is accredited to him
by the press dispatches, he is one of
the greatest inventive geniuses of the
century. By all accounts his airship
sails either with or against the wind, is
draggable, is under the control of its



VON ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP STARTING.
manager and is capable of making
great speed. If these facts be verified
by further experiment and assured by
the future successful working of the
balloon, the day of aerial navigation
has arrived. At all events, Count von
Zeppelin's airship has certainly hastened
the day.

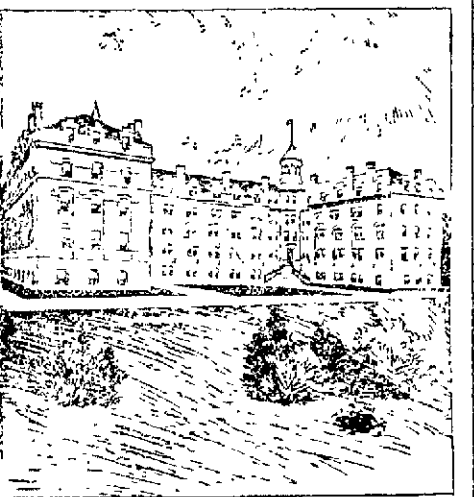
The Von Zeppelin airship is a huge
affair, more than 400 feet in length and
over 40 feet in diameter. It is cylind-
rical in shape, with pointed ends, and
built of aluminum, covered with canvas.
All the metal work of the airship
—that of the interior framework and
of the two cars suspended from it—is
of the new metal and combines light-
ness and strength to an incredible de-
gree. The motive power for the bal-
loon is furnished by two Daimler mo-
tors, each of 16 horsepower, one in
each car, and they furnish enough power
to drive the construction at a high
rate of speed. The lifting of the air-
ship is provided for by the enormous
quantity of hydrogen which it con-
tains, and its steering apparatus con-
sists of two rudders, four of which con-
trol its lateral direction and the fifth
its ascent and descent. The body of
the vast airship consists of 18 compart-
ments, which contain 17 distinct and
entirely separate gas chambers. Their
separation obviates the danger of the
nourishing of the balloon through leak-
age of the gas from some of them.

The inventor of the marvelous air-
ship is an old man about 65 or 70
years of age. He has gained much
military renown in his native land
and attained the rank of lieutenant
general. He has given to the cause of
aerial flight many years of earnest
research and study and all his fortune.
It will interest Americans to know
that he gained his first experience of
balloons in this country, while serving
as military attaché during our civil war.

KISSAM HALL.

A Handsome New Dormitory For
Vanderbilt University.

Vanderbilt university at Nashville,
which, although not founded by the
family whose name it bears, owes to
that family its very existence, has



KISSAM HALL.

Just received from William K. Van-
derbilt a renewed proof of the interest
taken by him in the institution. He
has just presented to the university a
remarkably handsome and useful dor-
mitory building, costing over \$130,000,
as a memorial of his mother, Mrs.
Vanderbilt's maiden name was Ma-
ria Louisa Kissam, and the new
building is known as Kissam Hall.
Vanderbilt university has received mil-
lions of dollars from the Vanderbilt
family. Although it was founded by
and is under the care of the southern
Methodist church, it draws its patron-
age from all religious denominations.
It is one of the leading universities
of the south and a lasting and credi-
table monument to the generosity of
the great New York family.

A Parish Without an Inhabitant.
There is a London parish which,
though its electoral list must always
be duly signed, does not contain a
single inhabitant. This is the ancient
parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock,
which extends over the open space in
front of the Mansion House and the
Royal Exchange and includes the
corner of the Bank of England. Genera-
tions have elapsed since the parish was
anything more than the shadow of a
name.—London Standard.

TREES ON THE LINE.

We have before us an inquiry like
this: "My neighbor some years ago
planted eight apple trees on the line
between his lot and mine, the trees be-
ing set just inside the line upon his lot.
They are now of bearing age, and one-
half of the top of these trees projects
over on to my lot, and one-half of the
fruit borne by them hangs over my
land. I wish you would tell me whether
I have any rights in those trees and
their product." As very many of our
readers are interested in this problem
of line trees, shade as well as fruit
bearing trees, we give some of the law
points covering the matter.

If in the case referred to us the trees
stood exactly on the boundary line be-
tween the two lots, they would be the
property of both owners as tenants in
common, and neither could cut them
down or use their product without the
consent of the other. If such trees are
growing wholly on the neighbor's lot
and only the branches overhang the
land of our correspondent, he thereby
acquires no right or title to the fruit
growing on such tree, the courts ignor-
ing the fact that such tree may be
drawing one-half of its sustenance
from his land, and further he cannot
prevent his neighbor from entering up-
on his premises to pick up the fallen
fruit or gather that which may hang
over on his side of the line, but he has
redress in this, that he may trim such
trees so as to prevent them from hang-
ing over on to his land, and he may
further cut the roots of such trees if
satisfied they are doing him harm, or
he may bring an action for damage
against his neighbor on account of the
maintenance of such trees.

A more common case involving the
points given is found all through the
prairie west where a man plants a wil-
low hedge or a row of cottonwood or
soft maple trees close to the line of his
neighbor's land, such trees when a foot
through either by shading the soil or
exhausting its fertility making it im-
possible to grow a crop within two
rods of them. Men who are subjected
to this sort of an imposition clearly
have in law a valid claim for damage
against their neighbor who thus im-
poses upon them.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

"It is the finest thing which ever
happened to the farmers of the country,"
said a granger a few days since,
referring to a new rural mail route
which had been established in his
neighborhood. "It is one of the worst
things which ever happened to the
country merchant," said the proprietor
of a general store in a town of 1,000
people, also referring to the new mail
route. The farmer claimed that he
was at last brought into daily contact
with the busy old world which lay out-
side the boundary lines of his farm,
that he could now take a daily paper,
keep better posted on the markets and
be relieved of the necessity of going or
sending to town so frequently. The
storekeeper claimed that as a result of
the establishment of the new mail
route the farmer would buy less at
home and more away from home, and
be was warmly indorsed by the restau-
rant man who furnished the farmer
his lunch, the liveryman who stabled
his team and the saloon keeper who
sold him too often more beer than was
good for him. All the same, the rural
mail route has come to stay, and the
merchant, the restaurant man, the livery-
man and the saloon keeper will have
to adjust their business to it as a
long needed and progressive step in
the agricultural development of the
country.

WHOSE CHICKENS?

A farmer and a town sport got into a
discussion the other day as to the own-
ership of the prairie chickens which
the sport knew might be found on the
land of the farmer and which the
farmer refused to let him shoot. The
sport claimed that from time immemorial
wild game had been regarded as
public property and that his right to
the birds was just exactly as good as
that of the farmer. The granger warmly
disputed this view of the matter and
reminded the town man that these
chickens had been raised not only on
the farm of the granger, but on his
grain, bugs and grasshoppers, and that
if anybody owned the birds he did, and
further, inasmuch as the law gave him
the power to keep the town man from
killing his birds, he proposed to do it.
There is no doubt that the farmer had
the right of this argument, and the
sooner town sports understand that
the right to enter upon a man's farm
and shoot the game is one granted
wholly from courtesy on the part of
the owner of the land the better it will
be. A general and united action by
land owners on this line is the only
thing which will prevent the complete
extermination of all our game birds.

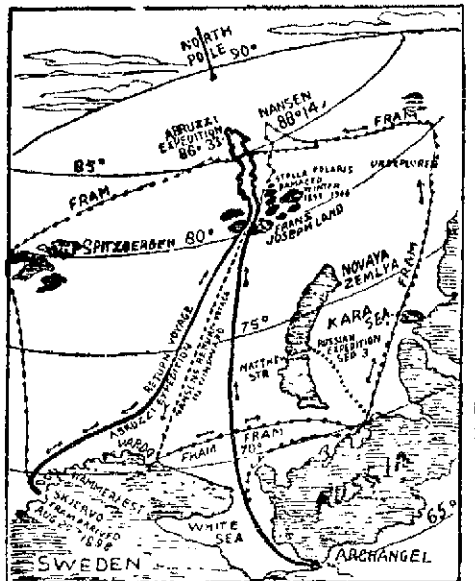
POTATOES AND BUCKWHEAT.

A decided novelty in the line of mixed
crops is being successfully adopted
by a friend of the writer's, being a
combination of potatoes and buck-
wheat. At the time of the last plow-
ing of the potato crop, which is usually
about the last of June, the field is
seeded with buckwheat and culti-
vated in. The buckwheat takes com-
plete possession of the field by the time
the potatoes are ripe, prevents the
growth of all weeds and when harrowed
in September gives a good crop,
leaving the soil clean and mellow for
an experiment with a small patch the
acreage so treated has grown from
year to year until this year 25 acres of
this dual crop is being gathered. Our
friend reports the plan every way suc-
cessful, and it would seem to be worth
a trial, for we have nearly all had an
experience with a weedy potato patch
—weeds which grow after the potato
crop is laid by. It may be noted that
neither of these crops is exhaustive
and so does not wear on the land.

MILLIONS TO FIND THE POLE

An American Expedition to Pen-
etrate the Frozen North.

If energy, perseverance, experience
and an unlimited supply of money are
factors that will insure the finding of
the north pole, the American expedi-
tion that will start next year will surely
penetrate to the coveted goal. At
the head of the expedition will be Eve-
lyn R. Baldwin, who has had much ex-
perience in the arctic regions and is



RECENT POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

other wild quarters of the globe, and
his financial backer is William Ziegler,
a New York millionaire. Mr. Ziegler
says that his expedition is organized in
opposition to the one that will start
next spring headed by Nansen and the
Duke of Abruzzi. The last named ex-
plorer, it will be remembered, holds the
"farthest north" record.

Mr. Ziegler says that he wants the
north pole to be discovered by an Ameri-
can, and to that end he is willing to
spend \$1,000,000 if necessary. He says:
"This is not going to be the Ziegler-
Baldwin expedition or the Baldwin-
Ziegler expedition. It is simply an
American expedition. There is a great
undiscovered country up there that the
United States should be the first to get
hold of." Mr. Ziegler is a self made
man and has made millions in the bak-
ing powder business. He is interested
in the polar regions and is financing
this expedition simply and solely that
America may have the honor of discov-
ery. He firmly believes that his expedi-
tion will discover the pole, else, "be-
ing a business man, I wouldn't spend
5 cents on it."

At the actual head of the expedition
will be a man who is thoroughly con-
versant with arctic affairs. Mr. Bald-
win is a noted meteorologist and was
with the Perry expedition of 1839-4
and with Wellman in 1898. He had
planned to go with the ill fated And-
re balloon and was kept back only by
the fact that the balloon of the Swedish
adventurer held only three men. Mr. Bald-
win will attack the frozen north in the
time honored way—that is, he will go
as far north as possible by steamer
and proceed the rest of the way over-
land, or, rather, over ice. He will use
two steamers, one of which will re-
turn for supplies and appliances. Mr.
Baldwin believes that the discovery of
the north pole could be put to prac-
tical uses. He thinks that the polar
regions are storehouses of an incal-
culable amount of electrical force of
which the aurora borealis or northern
lights is a manifestation, and that this
force could be harnessed for the good
of mankind.

A Chinese American.

A cute little Chinese-American is
Washington Shen, the new addition to
the family of the secretary of the Chi-



Photo by Cineunist, Washington.
WASHINGTON SHEN.

nese legation at Washington. Mr.
Shen, Sr., is an admirer of our history
and institutions, so he named his son
after the Father of Our Country.
Young Washington Shen is legally en-
titled to American citizenship, and he
may yet succeed his namesake as pres-
ident.

Starch Made From Potatoes.

Nearly 16,000 tons of potato starch
are turned out annually in this coun-
try.

The potatoes used for starch are the
small and injured ones of the crop.
Sixty bushels of them yield a barrel of
starch. They are washed and reduced
to pulp by machine, and the pulp is
carried by water into tanks, at the bot-
toms of which the starch settles. The
starch is then transferred by shovels to
another receptacle, where it is stirred
and beaten to a cream. After settling
again, to remove all impurities, it
needs only to be dried in order to be fit
for commercial use. The drying is
done in kilns, by steam coils, and
when the starch comes out it is so
white and beautiful as to resemble
driven snow.

The commercial starches in use to-
day are made from maize, potatoes,
rice, wheat, sago flour and tapioca flour.
Rice starch commands the highest
price, and maize starch is the cheapest.
Wheat starch comes next in value to
rice starch and potato starch third in
the list.—Saturday Evening Post.

HE WROTE HIS EXPLANATION

Daniel McCabe Tells a Tale of Friend-
ships and Intoxication.

Deaf and dumb Daniel McCabe, also
very much intoxicated, was found in
South Erie street last night. His writ-
ten explanation to the mayor Monday
morning includes the statement that
local residents had compelled him to
drink against his will or he never would
have become intoxicated. The mayor
discharged the man.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through
your kidneys once every three minutes.



Kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady
heart beats, and makes one feel as though
they had heart trouble, because the heart is
over-working in pumping thick, kidney-
poisoned blood through veins and arteries.
It used to be considered that only urinary
troubles were to be traced to the kidneys,
but now modern science proves that nearly
all constitutional diseases have their begin-
ning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake
by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild
and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is
soon realized. It stands the highest for its
wonderful cures of the most distressing cases
and is sold on its merits
by all druggists in fifty-
cent and one-dollar sizes.
You may have a
sample bottle by mail.
Home of Swamp-Root,
free, also pamphlet telling you how to find
out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.
Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer
& Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

THE EASY AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of taste and smell. Large size, 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

HOSPITAL FOR AMERICANS.

Mrs. Leland Stanford to Found One
in Paris.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's agents in
Paris are negotiating to secure certain
exhibition buildings, which could be
taken apart and erected upon ground
already purchased in a pleasant suburb
of Paris to serve as an American hospi-
tal.

Such an institution is more and more
needed with the growing number of
Americans of both sexes employed by



MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

United States firms opening branches
in France, says the New York World.
The English colony maintains a splen-
dently appointed hospital, but though
American patients are occasionally ad-
mitted lack of room oftener precludes it.

Mrs. Stanford will not only give the
land and buildings, but a sufficient en-
dowment to maintain 60 beds and the
staff needed.

Funeral of Ex-Mayor Strong Today.

New York, Nov. 5.—Hundred of
messages of condolence were received
by the family of the late William
J. Strong. Many close friends of the
family called. Mrs. Strong was un-
able to see anyone, being prostrated
with grief. The funeral service will
take place today in St. Thomas'
church, on Fifth avenue. Bishop Por-
ter will officiate. The pallbearers
were named as follows: Secretary
Roof, Cornelius N. Bliss, Austin B.
McCook, Seth Low, Charles S. Fair-
child, Oscar S. Straus, John Clavin
A. D. Jaffard, W. A. Wheelock and
C. B. Yardley.

A New Light.

Microbe light is the latest Paris in-
vention. A French chemist, Raphael
Dubois, has found a way of nourishing
phosphorescent animalcules in glass
vessels, which soon emit a light about
as bright as the moon, says the Pitts-
burg Dispatch. He expects to increase
its intensity and believes that its being
entirely free from heat will give it a
scientific value.

New York, Nov. 5.—Andrew Car-
negie has come back from his Scotch
castle to vote for McKinley and to
see what is going on here.

A Chance of a Life Time

For invalids to get cured free of charge
by calling on the British Doctors,
at Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block,
Canton, O.

A staff of eminent physicians and sur-
geons from the British Medical Institute,
at the urgent solicitations of a large
number of patients under their care in
this county, have established a perma-
nent branch office in the city of Canton
in the Wernet Block, Rooms 16 and 18.
These eminent gentlemen have decid-
ed to give their services entirely free
for three months (medicines excepted)
to all invalids who call upon them for
treatment between now and Nov. 10.

These services consist not only of con-
sultation, examination and advice, but
also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is
to become rapidly and personally ac-
quainted with the sick and afflicted; and
under no condition whatever will any
charge be made for any services ren-
dered for three months to all who call
before November 10th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease
and deformities, and guarantee a cure in
every case they undertake. At the first
interview a thorough examination is
made, and if incurable, you are frankly
and kindly told so, also advised against
spending your money for useless treat-
ment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh,
and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, with-
out pain or cutting, all skin diseases
and all diseases of the rectum, are
positively cured by their new treatment.
Dr. D. B. Mory, the chief consulting
surgeon of the institute, assisted by one
or more of his staff associates is in per-
sonal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call,
send a stamp for question blank for
home treatment.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—
Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Straw-
berry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it
today.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing
remedy for throat and lung
diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous
or other harmful ingredients.
A prompt, positive cure for
coughs, colds, hoarseness, influ-
enza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the
last few years attest its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists.
25c and 50c.

BLOOMBERG BROS.

CHAS. L. FRANTZ, Manager. 14 West Main Street.

THE SUCCESS OF THE BLOOMBERG CLOTHING HOUSE Is merely a question of how far we can impart knowledge.

When the whole community really knows this store, much of our present advertis-
ing will be unnecessary. The more the public learns of our methods and manner of do-
ing business, the more rapid will be its growth. Although but a few months since this
mammoth store was opened, there is no doubt of our already doing the leading Clothing
Business in this city—any impartial observer will substantiate this fact. We employ
more salespeople than any other store in Stark County. We concentrate our entire force
on Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, and in these items we are masters of the field.

SPECIAL SALE FOR SATURDAY and WEEK FOLLOWING:

500 Elegant and Stylish Men's Suits and Over- coats Cloth all wool and \$12.00 and in all colors and mixtures Kept in repair free one year. Trimmings ele- gant; tailoring unsurpassed.	Boys' heavy fleece lined Underwear, the sort you pay 70c for elsewhere at. 50c
Surprise values in our Boys' and Children's Over- coat department. Oxford Gray mixed Chev- ier Overcoats, sizes 14 to 19, worth \$4, in this sale. \$2.78	Men's Camel's Hair Color, heavy Underwear, always sold at \$1.00 per pair, suit 70c at.
Children's Overcoats in blue Chev- ier, ages 3 to 12, worth \$2.50, at \$1.98	Men's heavy, fleeced lined Underwear the regular 50c kind, if bought here. 25c
Boys' two piece suits, ages 8 to 16, the regular \$2 quality all colors and well made \$1.48 at.	Men's Warm Leather Gloves at. 23c
179 Children's Vestee Suits, ages 3 to 8 good material fancy patterns at, Suit 79c	All the new things in Hats, stiff or soft, rang- in price from. 40c to \$3
	Boys Warm Leather Gloves at. 21c
	Men's Heavy Lined Duck Coats you always paid \$1.25 for this very same coat: buy it here for. 89c

No Juggling of the Truth! Bargains are not exaggerated here--
A fact well worth remembering in these days of bombastic ad-
vertising.

\$3,000 IN PREMIUMS given away to our customers. Your
money back whenever you want it.

Bloomberg Bros.

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

14 West Main Street, - - - - - Massillon

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT

First Protestant Church in the Philippines.

METHODISTS ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Many Soldiers Join the New Manila Church—Chinese Horrors Stimulate the Zeal of Christian Laborers. Bishop Thoburn and His Work.

During the very time when the missionaries in China, male and female, American and foreign, were suffering death and torture for their faith those others who were happily away from their chosen fields of work expressed a willingness and desire to return to the post of danger. Martyrdom had no terrors for them, and it is this same spirit that is making itself felt not only in China, but in many other regions. From everywhere come reports of increased zeal and earnestness and greater results in the work of carrying the light of civilization and religion to the heathen world.

All the Christian denominations are interested in the work of spreading

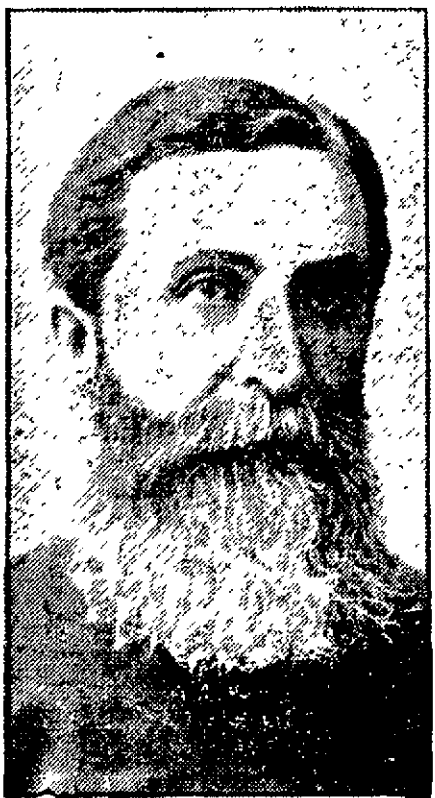
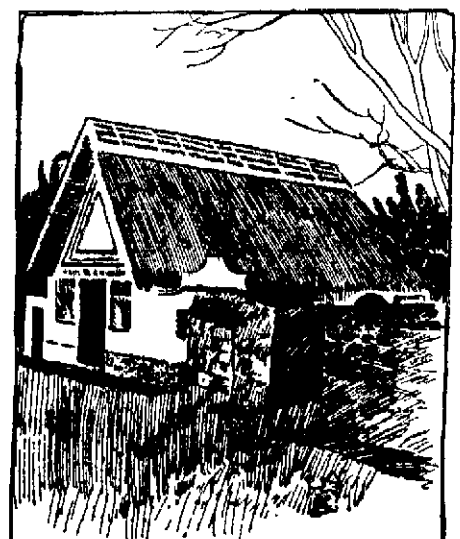


Photo by Garber, New York.
BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN.

the gospel, but one in particular, the Methodist Episcopal church, is making special efforts this year to extend its field of usefulness. This church has on foot a movement to increase its membership in the United States by 2,000,000. It is already the most numerous Protestant denomination in the country. Besides their domestic efforts the Methodists maintain abroad a large and efficient staff of missionaries and three bishops, William Taylor and Joseph C. Hartzell, missionary bishops for Africa, and James M. Thoburn, missionary bishop for India and Malaysia.

Bishop Thoburn had much experience as a missionary in India before his election by the general conference of his church in 1888 as missionary bishop of that country. He was born in Ohio, March 7, 1836, and is a graduate of Alleghany college. His father died when he was quite young, and his college education was due to the exertions of his mother. He was graduated at 21. Two years before that event he joined the Methodist church, and two years after graduating, at 23, he was sent to India as a missionary. Bishop Thoburn preaches in both the European and the native languages, and is very successful. He built the largest church in India, and was for five years editor of The Indian Witness, a Methodist paper with a large circulation. He is the author of several books, detailing his missionary experiences. Needless to say, Bishop Thoburn is an enthusiast in his work. He has frequently returned to the United States to make appeals for assistance, funds, etc., which have been granted to him cheerfully. The number of his converts is very large.

Last spring Bishop Thoburn was in Manila, where he held the first Metho-



FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

dist services in the Philippine Islands. There is now a Methodist Episcopal church in Manila, the first Protestant edifice erected there. It is a very small, unpretentious building, compared with the many large and costly Roman Catholic churches and cathedrals, for it cost only about \$200 (Mexican), but, as the native pastor says, "Poco tiempo" (literally, little time), meaning that it will do for the present, until greater ones can be erected. The first Filipino Protestant pastor is Nicholas Zamora, B. A., a graduate of the Roman Catholic college of Manila. During the first Methodist services in the Philippines more than 50 American soldiers professed conversion.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

Thirty below zero will fix the Belgian hares if they ever get loose and have to hustle for a living.

The Bible speaks of the separation of the sheep and the goats, but when they get to Chicago and are butchered they both pass as mutton.

When a farmer gets an assortment of chinaware with a can of baking powder, he had better let the hired man eat the hot biscuits made from it.

The climate of the Philippine Islands has been tersely summed up by one of the soldier boys there as "four months of mud, four months of dust and four months of everything."

Sheep will effectually fix the morning glories if they can have the run of the field as a pasture for two years. This is probably the most effective and easy way to get rid of this pest.

Wine is cheaper than milk in many parts of California, the wine selling at from 30 to 40 cents per gallon and the milk at from 40 to 50 cents. Milk punch ought to be within the reach of all out there.

In Iowa and Minnesota as well as South Dakota the jack rabbit is making no perceptible increase in numbers. There are so many enemies for him to dodge that he never can become much of a nuisance.

A well broken broncho for use as a saddle horse on the farm is a good thing. We do not like to see it used for heavy hauling, whether in the field or on the road, for it is not fitted for this sort of work.

We hear good reports of the Bokara peach, which for hardness leads any peach now grown. We hear of nice peaches of this variety being raised more than 100 miles north of the heretofore defined peach belt.

A hybrid from a cross of the blackberry and the black raspberry has been on exhibition at a London fruit show lately. Its fruiting season is that of the blackberry and the fruit tastes like the raspberry.

When the English sparrow becomes plenty enough so that a flock of a hundred thousand of them will light down in a field of oats in the milk and suck the kernels dry, then the farmer will begin to realize what a pest they are.

The ancient parable refers to grain which, when sown, yielded a hundred-fold, that in the mind of the speaker being a maximum return, but here we have before us several ears of corn each of which has a thousand kernels of corn upon it.

The corn shredders do not work well when the corn is very dry. It needs to be damp enough so that the stalks will be tough and not brittle. On the other hand, care must be used to see that it is not too damp, otherwise the fodder will not keep.

The abnormally high price of flax this year will undoubtedly induce many a man to pay big prices for seed and sow a large area of it next year. We would not do it. Flax has no place in any well ordered system of crop rotation. It is a crop for a new country and a new and unsubdued soil. It is a soil impoverisher of the first class.

The extended August rains reached out over a good deal of the buffalo grass country, to the decided detriment of that variety of grass as a winter pasture. Late summer and fall rains prevent the perfect curing of the June and July growth, or rather cure it altogether too much, bleaching it and making it almost worthless as a winter food.

A flock of a dozen quail, perhaps bewildered in their flight, lit down in one of the alleys of a western town not long since. Where they should have found friends and admirers they were beset by men with guns, seeking to slaughter them, and this, too, in defiance of the law. But few of them escaped. It was a wanton and cruel thing to do.

Only a few years ago no one in England would touch the tomato as a food. It would seem that the people there are rapidly getting to like them, for no less than 17,000 tons of tomatoes were shipped to London from the Canary Islands the last year. The taste for this fruit has largely been developed through the use of the American canned product.

The West India hurricane which wiped out the city of Galveston reached farther inland on this continent than such storms usually do. It made specially bad work with the orchards laden with one of the best crops of fruit known for many years. The windfall of fruit incident to that storm exceeded one-half of the crop and, being in the case of winter or late fruits quite immature, was of little value, even where the canneries and dry-houses could use it.

An Iowa man this season raised 60 bushels of onions on ten square rods of ground, which he sold at 75 cents per bushel. An acre of such a crop of onions would have yielded 960 bushels, and, if sold at the same figure, would have brought in the large sum of \$720. Not one-half mile from where this crop was raised another man had an acre of corn, which he took no care of, which will give him about 20 bushels, of a market value of \$4.50.

Traveling through a section of the west where large areas of sweet corn are grown to supply the numerous canneries we were surprised to note how very small a proportion of the corn stalks left in the field after the green ears were snapped had been saved for fodder. As we noted it hundreds of acres of the very best forage in the world was thus wasted, and it was allowed to rot down in the field when \$1 worth of labor would have saved \$6 worth of the choicest fodder.

We were talking with a New York dairyman a few days since. He told us that he kept 12 cows on a 100 acre farm; that he fed them \$15 hay, 50 cent corn and \$20 ground feed; that these cows brought him in a gross return per year of \$40 each. He met men while in the west who keep a like number of cows, feeding them \$5 hay, 25 cent corn and \$14 ground feed, the cows averaging over \$50 per head in gross returns. It is evident that dairying is a more profitable business in the west than it is in the east.

Where could one find more agricultural woe than all through the hard wheat section of the northwest among those farmers who have waited for the machine to thrash from the shock? Rain after rain, flood after flood have come upon the fields until it has been impossible to move an engine and separator, and the blackened shocks of grain have settled down into the mass of rag weed—a rotting, sodden mass. It is but too true that some men have sense enough to raise a crop and still not enough to take proper care of it after they have raised it.

If one has a pear or an apple tree in the orchard which blights to the extent of one-fourth of the season's growth, the sooner such tree is cut down and burned up the better. This blight is, to a certain extent, contagious, and for this reason we will not allow a Transcendent crab tree to grow in our orchard, notwithstanding that, while this crab will blight it looks as though it has passed through the fire, it is rarely ever killed by it. We watch for the blight, and when it first appears cut the twig back and burn it up. This is the only remedy.

HILLS FOR APPLE ORCHARDS.

There are thousands of acres of rough land bordering streams and coulees all through the west, of little value save to furnish a scant pasture when rain is plenty, which could be most profitably used for apple growing, especially all such hills as may have an available north, northeast or northwest slope. The apple likes a stony or rocky soil and will really do better on such soils than it will on the loamy and richer soils of the flatlands. We know of one orchard—and it is one of the most healthy and productive of which we have knowledge in the state of Minnesota—which is growing on the north slope of a hill so steep that it would not be an easy thing for a team of horses to draw an empty wagon up it.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES A NECESSITY.

Whatever new inventions in the line of machinery may do in the matter of displacing hand labor in mine, mill and factory, as affecting injuriously the status of the laboring man, there is no chance whatever for debate as to the absolute necessity of every sort of labor saving device upon the farm. Year by year the hired man problem becomes a more serious one on the farm. Wages year by year get higher, and good men are harder to obtain. Because of this the work on the farm has passed from the two horse to the three horse stage and on many farms to the four horse stage, meaning by this that one man with modern machinery and three or four horses now does the work formerly done by two men and four horses.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

Clover is the only agent whereby many portions of a quarter section farm can be fertilized. The home lots will readily absorb all the barnyard fertilizer. The value of a two year cropping of clover as a fertilizer on the soil we have never seen exactly stated. We have in mind one field which we watched closely two years ago where the increase in the yield of corn on a piece of clover soil for the first crop was easily 20 bushels per acre, and it is not fair to presume that this crop exhausted all the fertility imparted to the soil by the clover. With this easy and effective way of restoring soil fertility and increasing crop productivity it is a constant surprise to us that so little clover is grown. The gospel of clover culture needs preaching all over the country.

NEW AND CHIC STYLES.

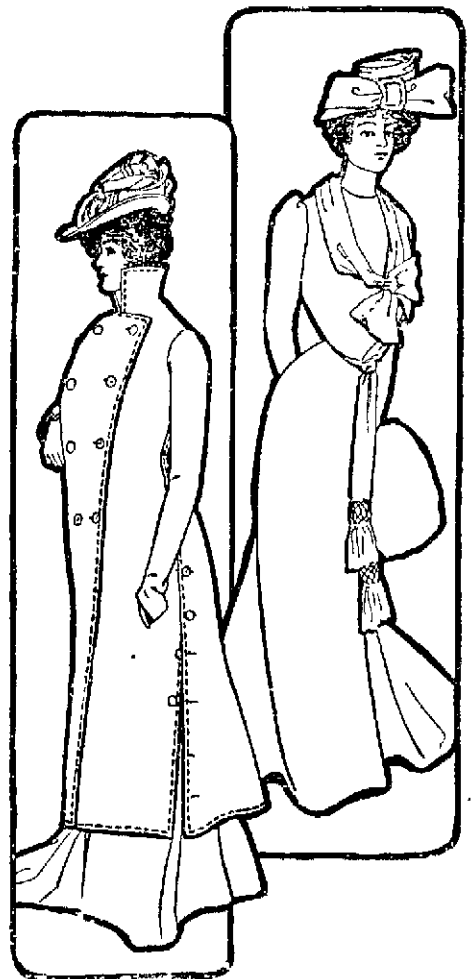
Velvet Bodices—Princess Gowns, Handsome Long Coats.

Velvet bodices are to be worn this winter as well as those of velveteen. Liberty velveteen makes lovely bodices and wears extremely well. An effective model is a pretty shade of green or brown, whichever is most becoming, made with a round yoke back and front, with bishop's sleeves and a central box plait and standing collar. The narrow cuff that confined the fullness of the sleeves, the collar, yoke and plait are embroidered with gold thread and blue fillole in a simple design of wheels and cross stitching, or you may have the velvet stamped with a fine design of flowers and leaves and embroider them with gold, light blue and green.

Broadcloth of a very fine quality promises to be very popular again this winter, and it deserves to be, for it is universally becoming, wears well, and even if it is more expensive at first it lasts much better than the rougher cloths. Tan, black, blue and brown all seem to be worn as much as they were last season.

Princess gowns will again be worn for afternoon and evening gowns, and nothing is prettier or more becoming if well cut and worn by a woman of good figure. At a recent wedding the bridesmaid's gowns were made on princess, entirely of ecru lace in a fine pattern over silk of the same color, with half belts and corsage bout of light blue. This gown would also be effective for the evening with long sleeves and square décolleté neck. Elbow sleeves from present indications will be as much worn during the winter as they have been this summer. They are becoming to most women if worn with gloves and are also more economical, as the gloves do not have to be as long as those for full evening dress. Evening gowns with long sleeves are also most convenient for informal dinners, etc.

On dit, that the long coat will be as popular next season as it was last, and for a woman who is tall and slender



SMART COAT—VELVET GOWN.

these coats are most becoming. The lines on which they are made are much like those worn last year, the empire effect being perhaps the most popular. The collars are high, of fur or trimmed with stitched bands in a design or braided. The sleeves are a little larger at the top than those worn last year, and the cuffs are large and slightly flared at the wrist, coming well down on the hand, and usually trimmed to match the collar. Vogue, the source of these items of modes, illustrates two stylish confections as follows:

Very smart driving or traveling coat of tan colored cloth. The back is extremely loose and is buttoned from the side back seam to the bottom. The front is double breasted. The lining is of red and white plaid taffeta.

Gown of tabac brown velvet. The skirt is cut in six gores, which flare very much at the bottom. The back is laid in two small box plaits at the waist line. The waist is tight fitting, very long sleeve, wrinkled from the elbow to the wrist. The bodice is draped with a scarf of tan satin, spotted with tabac brown and finished with fringe. The hat is of cream colored folded chiffon, trimmed with a large bow of tabac brown velvet and a gold button.

Fashion's Fancies.

Loose meshed ribbons in narrow widths are made up with velvets and ribbons in pretty little bows for hair ornaments.

Toques are being worn, and it is pretty certain that they will remain during the winter, particularly the fur toque, to quite an extent. They are almost universally becoming.

A very chic little outing suit for autumn wear is of deep olive green chevot, with strapped seams and tiny gold buttons.

Feather boas in all shades are now found in straight feathers, presumably those from the barnyard fowls, fancifully made up.

Hoods, silk lined in gay colors, are used on new coats of tailor gowns.

Cloth of silver slippers have just appeared, and bronze shoes are creeping back into favor.

One of the smartest models of the season's hats for golf, many day and tailored suits has the crown cut in sections, joined by seams, which are also stitched on either side, a style known as the "tikki-tikki-t."

The far famed cleanliness of a Dutch kitchen cannot compare with the American kitchen cleaned with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Dr. Augustus Ruggles, Treasurer of the Greater New York Medical Association, says: "There is just one scientific compound known as DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS which can be relied upon to cure dyspepsia and constipation so they will stay cured. Positively the only advertised dyspepsia remedy ever endorsed by prominent physicians."

DIAMOND TABLETS DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

They promptly digest every particle of food taken into the stomach, and are positively guaranteed to cure the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and Constipation, restoring the bowels and liver to perfectly natural action in two weeks of money refunded, by all druggists. 25 and 50c. DIAMOND DRUG CO., 82-86 W. Broadway, N.Y.

PENNY HEADACHE CURE.

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures One horrible Headache in just One Minute, for only One Cent—GUARANTEED. Ask your Druggist for Strong's Penny Headache Tablets.

DR. MOREAU'S TANSY AND PENNYROYAL PILLS
The Safest, Sorest and Only RELIABLE French REMEDY.
Price \$1.00 per box. Pink wrapper, extra strength, \$2.00 per box, by mail, postpaid. Address: Dr. MOREAU & Co., Brown Bros' Bldg., S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon, Ohio.

CLEVELAND TO A BUFFALO
"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

Both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD.
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. A. K. ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. WERMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

Executor's Sale.

I will sell at public auction on the premises known as the Patrick McCormick farm five miles south of Massillon, one mile east of Navarre, on Wednesday, November 21, 1900, all the goods and chattels of Ulrich D. Haverstick, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wagons and all farming utensils, also corn, potatoes, oats and forty acres of wheat in the ground. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale. A. D. METZGER, Executor of Ulrich D. Haverstick, Deceased.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Martha (Clapper) Culler, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 23rd day of October, 1900. JESSE CULLER, Administrator.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY. BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an up-to-date DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

RIDER & SNYDER, Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

DAILY EXCURSIONS ...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping-Cars to points in California and Oregon, leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 307 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NOTES FROM NEWMAN

NEWMAN, Nov. 7. Mrs. A. Russ, of Wooster, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Peters, last week.

David Williams, one of the most competent and efficient guards at the Ohio penitentiary, visited former associates and Newman friends here last week.

M. I. Stook, of Canal Fulton, called on friends in our village last Friday.

Miss Augusta Morganthaler, of Massillon, is visiting her brother, Albert Morganthaler, this week, at Willow Grove farm.

Percy Smith and George Eberhardt have sold out their country coal mine on the Young farm to a Cleveland company, for \$6,000 cash. They took possession last Thursday.

The Rev. Mr. Lister spent Monday and Tuesday in Cleveland, the guest of his sons, Walter and William Lister.

The Misses Jennie and Allie Pollock, of North Lawrence, were the guests of Miss Margaret Findley on Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family, Lottie and Allie Roderick and Hattie and John Davis, all of Massillon, visited from Saturday till Monday with Newman friends.

CAMBREEK NEWS

CAMBREEK, Nov. 6.—The Adam Schradler family moved to Canton last Tuesday. Mr. Schradler is employed as night engineer in the Navarre street ice plant.

A donation party surprised the Rev. Mr. Adams last Tuesday, at his home in the parsonage.

There was no church at the Cross Roads last Sunday, owing to the illness of the Rev. Mr. Berry.

Charles Poorman makes a weekly trip to Beach City, where he is doing some speculating.

Pigeon Run was transformed last Thursday night, by a Republican rally, from a slumbering little village to one of intense excitement. The parade, headed by the Wilnot band, passed over all the principal streets of the town, and terminated in the city hall, where the mass of enthusiastic voters was addressed by Mayor Robertson and W. L. Day, of Canton.

BRIEFS FROM BOLIVAR

BOLIVAR, Nov. 7.—E. Delmar Fisher, of Wooster, spent Sunday in Bolivar.

M. H. Willard is at home from Cadiz to stay till after election.

Mrs. Hannah Muchelhaus and son George, of Newcomerstown, spent several days last week with friends in town.

Mr. Louis Goltz and family, of Canton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bertha Densler.

Mrs. George, of Canton, spent Sunday at the home of William Shilling, who resides several miles south of town.

On one of last week's moonlight nights, ten young ladies surprised Lotta Haglock, at Zoot. Supper was served them at the hotel, and all sorts of games were played. The same party is now contemplating a trip to Cadiz.

The Rev. Mr. Nagel and family left last Wednesday for Manitowish, Wis., where he has accepted a charge.

Mrs. Mary Pfau and Miss Hattie Ohlhausen, spent Sunday at Winesburg, with J. C. Ohlhausen and family.

Charles Pfau was at home from Pittsburgh, Pa., over Sunday.

Fifteen young people spent Sunday at the home of Miss Emma Snyder, who resides about a mile out of Dover.

NEWS OF WILNOT

WILNOT, Nov. 7.—William Carnahan and William Meese have a contract to pike a portion of road in the northern part of Tuscarawas county.

John Saddle will move to town next spring, and Clement Robinet, of Winesburg, has rented the Palmer farm adjoining town. He will not take possession, however, until spring.

The greater number of our farmers have finished husking their corn.

Leonard Malone is not improving as rapidly as his many friends wish.

Frank Baer's little daughter had been very ill the past week, but at present is much better.

A FIRE NEAR MT. EATON

MT. EATON, Nov. 7. The 3-year-old son of Charles Ross, a farmer living two miles north of this village, played with matches, Tuesday morning, and set fire to his father's straw stack, which was burned to the ground, together with a well filled barn and corn crib.

CARRIED INTO COURT

John Deville said to have refused to Give Up Booths.

John Deville, of Richville, who has had the custody of the voting booths of that precinct for some time past, is said to have refused to relinquish possession of the property when he heard the election was not to be held in his building this year. A repelling action brought before Squire Sibila, and a visit by Constable Graham, righted matters. The voting is being done just opposite Mr. Deville's building.

What Would You Give

To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are in flamed eyes, throbbing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, and constant discharge of mucus. Fortunately its cure is not a question of what you will give, but what you will take. If you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thoroughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be completely and permanently cured. The good blood which Hood's Sarsaparilla makes, reaching the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

CASE HALF FINISHED.

Speicher-Mertis Action will be Taken up Again on Saturday.

The case of Mrs. Barbara Speicher against Jackson Mertis, of East Greenville, which was commenced before Squire Weller, in Tuscarawas township, will be again taken up next Saturday. About twenty witnesses have been examined. There are about twenty more. The suit was brought by Mrs. Speicher, who is Mrs. Mertis's mother-in-law, to recover \$299. Squire Sibila and Constable Graham were among the witnesses in the case.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has, in His infinite wisdom, removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, Henry Snyder, and

Whereas, The long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties as an officer of Stark tent, No. 186, K. O. T. M., eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of the tent and friends of the deceased, and will prove a serious loss to the community and to the public.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 60 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of Stark Tent No. 186, and published in the daily papers and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

B. J. MILLER.

ED. SMITH.

NATHAN LEE.

Committee.

A marriage license has been granted to Henry Royer, of East Greenville and Emma Packer, of Sippo.

Strategy in a Street Car.

"In the matter of strategy a woman can get the better of a man every time in minor affairs, at least," said a man who is in business down town and who rides home in a West Philadelphia car during the rush hour every evening. "I usually get a seat, for I take the car away down at Fourth street. The other evening I was busily reading my paper when a woman got aboard at Twelfth street. I glanced up slyly and saw that all the seats were occupied. Hasty as my glance was, she caught my eye, and that was my finish. Smiling broadly, she came over to where I was sitting and exclaimed: 'Why, how do you do? How are all the folks?'

"I couldn't place the woman to save my life, but I lifted my hat and replied that we were all well. 'She must be some friend of the family,' I argued with myself, so I folded up my paper and gave her my seat. After she had settled herself comfortably she looked up at me in a queer sort of way and said: 'Really, I must beg your pardon. I took you for Mr. Jones. You look so much like him.'

"But she had the seat, and she kept it. It was a clear case of bunko."—Philadelphia Record.

He Knew the Spot.

An amusing anecdote is related of General Sherman, who, as commanding general of the army, visited West Point one June for the graduation exercises. He accompanied the commandant on his Sunday morning tour of inspection of barracks, and on entering a certain room he walked over to the mantelpiece. Stooping down, he picked up a brick from the middle of the hearth with his sword scabbard and revealed a hollow space about a foot square, in which was nicely packed a considerable quantity of tobacco and other contraband articles. Meanwhile the cadets occupying the room stood by mutely watching and wondering what sort of man the general was to have been able to discover the only "cellar" of its kind in barracks. Turning to the commandant, the general remarked:

"I have been wondering if that hole was still there. I made it when I was a cadet and lived in this room."—New York Tribune.

Idiocy in Numbers.

The Contributor—The 23rd take may be perfectly cured without pain.

The Editor—We'll see if the specific is hard 2 take. If not, we will try it 4th with.

Subeditor—If cured, it will be a 1der indeed!

Assistant Sub—10derly, gentlemen. 'Tis a sore subject.

Deputy Assistant Sub—Yes, and requiring 40der 2 hear.

Correspondence Editor—This is carrying the matter as far as 80quette will bear.

Office Boy—Those who are so 4-2-8 as to do the above will find each paragraph 2 contain a slight 11 of humor.

Printer's Devil—5-4 shame, gentlemen—5-4 shame!—Pearson's.

In Japan it would be thought as rude to neglect to offer tea to a visitor on his arrival as not to speak to him.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia are speedily cured by Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10 and 25c. at druggists. Sold by all druggists.

Thereby forbidding hunting or trespassing on farms owned by Cyrus O. Young.

Jell-O, The New Dessert.

pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

Don't Miss This!

Full relief found to sufferers from constipation, biliousness or liver troubles by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills. Sold by all druggists.

BRYAN HADN'T REGISTERED.

He Filled a Certificate to That Effect and Then Went to Polls and Voted.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—When William Jennings Bryan returned to Lincoln on election day he repaired to the city hall, where he filled out a certificate stating that he had failed to register because of absence from the city. The clerk at the city hall, who supplied him with a certificate, dispensed to all who would receive them yellow badges bearing the inscription, "I am a Republican."

Quite a procession formed at the city hall, consisting of citizens in carriages and a number of Mr. Bryan's neighbors on foot, who escorted him to the voting place. At the polling place Mr. Bryan was recognized by almost everyone present and a general handshaking ensued. Two free holders of the ward, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, as well as Mr. Bryan, were sworn as to the facts in the case. The Democratic presidential candidate was granted no exemption by the judge of election—the Rev. Mr. Ludden, a Lutheran minister.

Mr. Bryan was required to give his place of residence, to state where he was born and also to inform the officials as to how long he had lived in the precinct, the ward and the state. Having obtained this information, Mr. Ludden asked Mr. Bryan, in accordance with the law of the state, whether he wished to state the name of the party with which he affiliates. To this Mr. Bryan responded promptly: "The Democratic party," and with a twinkling in his eye he added, "with friendly feelings toward others." After this Mr. Bryan took the ponderous ballot and entered the booth. Emerging he put the ballot in the box and the vote was given the number 183. As he was voting several cameras were turned upon him, and the election judge requested all present to remove their hats. The request was complied with. As Mr. Bryan left the booth, someone asked him if he cast a straight ballot, to which he replied, "Yes, the electoral candidates are all friends of mine."

Mr. Bryan was then escorted to his home, where he made a brief address from his front porch to the assembled friends.

OHIO FOR MCKINLEY.

The President Carried His Native State.

BY OVER 75,000, SAYS DICK.

Also Says Republicans Have Won 17 of 21 Congressmen—Chairman Long Charges Fraud—He Denies Foreigners Were Illegally Voted.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—McKinley has carried his own state without doubt, by an increased plurality, but it was impossible to give the figures, owing to the unusually meager returns received.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—Republican State Chairman Charles Dick has given out the following statement:

"Returns received up to this hour, 11 p. m., justify the claim that Ohio has given McKinley a plurality of from 75,000 to 80,000 and the election of 17, and possibly 18 out of the 21 Congressmen, being a gain of two, and possibly three congressmen.

"(Signed) Charles Dick, 'Chairman.' Democratic Chairman Long gave out the following:

"The returns from Hamilton a Cuyahoga counties show substantial Democratic gains. While a majority of the country precincts reported the Republican gains of five to a precinct with about 120 heard from, this rate of gain, if kept up, with corresponding Democratic gains in the cities as no indicated, will give McKinley the state at about the same as 1896. Comparisons are made on the vote of 1896. Lantz's election to congress in the Columbus district is reasonably sure. We have no advices from Dayton or the Twentieth district, where we believe the Democratic candidates are elected. This means a gain of one congressman. The northeast part of the state will show large Republican gains in counties near Pennsylvania, where there has been wholesale naturalization of Finns, Hungarians and Poles, regardless of certainty of legal residences. They were uniformly voted for the Republican ticket.

"George S. Long, Chairman."

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VISITING THE CERIS.

Professor McGee's Party Will Study a Cannibalistic Tribe of Indians.

Professor W. J. McGee of the ethnological division of the Smithsonian institution has started from Phoenix, A. T., at the head of an expedition bound for the land of the Ceris Indians, in Sonora, near the mouth of the Colorado river. With him go Delancey Gill, an artist of the Smithsonian staff, and a couple of frontiersmen, says the New York Tribune. They are escorted by Senor Emilio Mata, a special treasury agent of the Mexican government. The party, taking provisions for a two months' trip, uses backboard transportation. Sonora will be entered at the suburb of Santo Domingo, on the international line south of Gila Bend.

The Ceris Indians are considered the most bloodthirsty and most secluded of all the North American tribes. They are difficult of approach, usually either fleeing or staying to fight on the approach of strangers. They speak a curious tongue that has no affinity whatever with any other known aboriginal dialect, and their customs are also peculiar to the tribe. Cannibalism is practiced on the bodies of enemies killed in battle. The main hold of the tribe, on Tiburon island, in the gulf of California, has been assailed many times by the Spaniards and Mexicans, but always unsuccessfully. The earliest known mention of the Ceris is in the ancient chronicle of the annihilation of a company of Spanish troops sent by Governor Coronado to explore the island. The Mexican government does not pretend to exercise jurisdiction over Tiburon. The band that Professor McGee will visit is more pacific than the main division of the tribe on the island. The mainland Ceris live in rude huts near the seashore, practice no agriculture and live wholly upon shellfish and shell game. Oysters and other bivalves are to be found on the beach in enormous quantities, uncovered daily by the extreme tidal outflow of the upper gulf.

The professor has been among the Ceris before and probably knows more of them already than does any other living white man. He spent a month on Tiburon island in 1834, about the time the savages murdered and ate R. E. L. Robinson, a venturesome eastern newspaper man, and a companion. McGee was on the island again the next year and then succeeded in establishing reasonably amicable relations with the fierce tribesmen. Thus he was enabled to compile a vocabulary of 700 words of the Ceris tongue. With the advantage of this knowledge he believes his expedition will result in important discoveries, clearing away much of the mystery that has been attached by ethnologists to the strange and forbidding tribe.

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